

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as currently amended and in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7, 9-16, and 18-26 are currently pending. The present Amendment amends Claims 1 and 10; and cancels Claims 8 and 17 without prejudice or disclaimer. The changes to the claims are supported by the originally filed application and do not introduce new matter. Further, the present Amendment merely incorporates the already considered features of dependent Claims 8 and 17 into independent Claim 1 and 10, respectively. Accordingly, the present Amendment does not raise any new issues. Entry of the present Amendment is thus respectfully requested.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 1, 2, 7-11, 16-20, 23, and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Vandevoorde et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,246,342, herein "Vandevoorde"); Claims 3 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vandevoorde in view of Mapquest; and Claims 4-6, 13-15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vandevoorde in view of Takishita (U.S. Patent No. 6,121,900).

In response to the rejection of Claims 1, 2, 7-11, 16-20, 23, and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), Claims 1 and 10 are amended to incorporate the features of Claims 8 and 17, respectively, which are believed to be allowable as discussed next. Applicant therefore respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejection.

Briefly recapitulating Applicant's invention, Claim 1 is directed to an airport display device, including: (1) a display including at least one window; (2) a database including data related to an airport; (3) a selector configured to select from a plurality of different degrees of zoom a degree of zoom for an airport image to be displayed, the airport image corresponding to the airport, the selector comprising a plurality of zoom buttons configured to display the

airport image in the window according to a plurality of predefined zoom degrees; (4) a control unit connected to the display, the database, and the selector, the control unit being configured to control the display to display in the at least one window the airport image according to a scale value representative of the degree of zoom selected by the selector; and (5) a changing unit configured to change the scale value representative of the degree of zoom, wherein *the selector includes a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being displayed in the airport image on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport.*

The Office Action asserts at page 4 regarding Claims 8 and 17, now incorporated in amended independent Claims 1 and 10, respectively, that Vandevoorde “teaches the selector includes a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being displayed in the airport image on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport” based on column 4, lines 60-67, of Vandevoorde. Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that the cited passage of Vandevoorde states that “it is advantageous for the screen to be arranged at a considerable angle to the vertical, the angle being variable depending on the situation” and “[t]he oblique arrangement is assisted by the flat screen configuration, advantageously with the angle at which it is positioned depending on the time of day.” While there is a movement in the cited passage of Vandevoorde, Applicant respectfully submits that (1) there is no button in the cited passage; (2) the movement pertains to the screen and not to what is being displayed on the screen; and (3) the movement is angular and not horizontal or vertical. A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand Vandevoorde’s oblique arrangement “assisted by a flat screen configuration” as being acted upon not by a button, but by manually inclining the flat screen as flat screen users typically do. Further, whereas displacing the screen would displace the image with respect to an otherwise immobile viewer, a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand

“a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being displayed in the airport image on the window,” as recited in amended independent Claim 1, as relating to what is being displayed, i.e., a view of the airport, and not to the screen on which a view is being displayed as in Vandevoorde. Furthermore, being angular, the movement in the cited passage clearly does not meet the “on the window in horizontal and vertical directions” feature of amended independent Claim 1. It is further respectfully submitted that the above arguments also apply to amended independent Claim 10.

Therefore, Vandevoorde fails to teach or suggest every feature recited in Applicant's amended independent Claims 1 and 10, so that Claims 1-7, 9-16, and 18-26 are patentably distinct over Vandevoorde. Specifically, Vandevoorde does not teach or suggest “wherein the selector includes a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being displayed in the airport image on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport,” as recited in amended independent Claim 1 (and similarly recited in amended independent Claim 10). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejection based on Vandevoorde.¹

In response to the rejection of Claims 3 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejection and traverses the rejection for the reasons set forth below.

It is respectfully submitted that Mapquest does not teach the afore-mentioned features of amended independent Claims 1 and 10. Therefore, even if the combination of Vandevoorde and Mapquest is assumed to be proper, the combination fails to teach every element of the claimed invention. Specifically, the combination fails to teach “wherein the selector includes a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being

¹ See M.P.E.P. 2131: “A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference,” (Citations omitted) (emphasis added). See also M.P.E.P. 2143.03: “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.”

displayed in the airport image on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport,” as recited in amended independent Claim 1 (and similarly recited in amended independent Claim 10). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully traverses, and requests reconsideration of, this rejection based on Vandevoorde and Mapquest.²

In response to the rejection of Claims 4-6, 13-15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejection and traverses the rejection for the reasons set forth below.

It is respectfully submitted that Takishita does not teach the afore-mentioned features of amended independent Claims 1 and 10. Therefore, even if the combination of Vandevoorde and Takishita is assumed to be proper, the combination fails to teach every element of the claimed invention. Specifically, the combination fails to teach “wherein the selector includes a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being displayed in the airport image on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport,” as recited in amended independent Claim 1 (and similarly recited in amended independent Claim 10). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully traverses, and requests reconsideration of, this rejection based on Vandevoorde and Takishita.

Finally, Applicant notes that the information disclosure statement filed on May 9, 2005, is only partially initialed. To that effect, Applicant respectfully requests formal acknowledgment of the consideration of reference “AW” (NASA/CR-1998-208446) with the next Office communication. Further, while the first Office Action in this case did not make it explicit, it is believed that the Examiner has considered the prior art cited in the parent application, as requested by MPEP 2001.06(b).

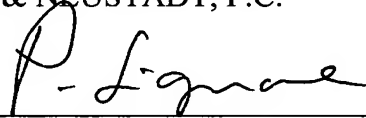
² See MPEP 2142 stating, as one of the three “basic criteria [that] must be met” in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, that “the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations,” (emphasis added). See also MPEP 2143.03: “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.”

Consequently, in view of the present amendment, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal Allowance. A Notice of Allowance for Claims 1-7, 9-16, and 18-26 is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner deem that any further action is necessary to place this application in even better form for allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the below listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



Philippe J.C. Signore, Ph.D.
Attorney of Record
Registration No. 43,922

Customer Number
22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
Fax: (703) 413 -2220
(OSMMN 06/04)

I:\ATTY\CDA\240-249\245517\245517US-RESP 06.02.05 OA.DOC